DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. jan 6 tde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner, in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.

jan 6-dtdo W. B. HUTCHINGS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce A. CREECH, a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners for the Western Ward.

jan 5-dte MANY VOTERS.

EASTERN WARD.

Editors Confederate: As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward, we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner.—We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.

jan 7-dtde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD

Messrs. Editors: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissonor in the Eastern Ward.

MANY CITIZENS.

jan 9 dtde*

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty saithfully. jan 9-dtde

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in recommending Col. W. H. TUCKER for re-election in the Western Ward.—He has served us long and faithfully, for which services let us re-elect him by a unanimous vote.

jan 10 d6t MANY VOTERS.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. DOWELL will open school on Monday, 16th January. Number limited. Terms $100 per session in advance. jan 10-d2t*

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BONDS.

A liberal price will be paid in cash for $10,000 North Carolina R. R. Bonds, or State Bonds will be given in exchange. Apply immediately to

THOS. BRANCH,
jan 10-d3t* Raleigh, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next Session of this Institution will begin on Saturday, the 14th of January. The corps of Instructors is full, and ample opportunities for improvement will be offered in all the departments.

DAVID L. SWAIN,
jan 10-d4t President.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The Forty-Seventh Session will commence on the 1ts of February, 1865.

All students required to drill.

For particulars, address the Principal.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1865.—d6t

*** Progress copy one week.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The next Session of this School will commence the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior Class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th instant.

A competent drill-master will take charge of the Military Department.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Jan. 10, 1865.—d7t*

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

On Thursday next, in front of our Store, we will sell a No. 1 NEGRO MAN, 26 years old, sound and healthy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 10-d3t Auctioneers.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

1 Female Cook, Washer and Ironer.
2 Male Dining Room Servants.
1 good Shoemaker.
1 " Stationary Engineer.
2 " House Servants (female)

Apply to

jan 10-d2t* CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.

$30 REWARD—LOST,

Between Mrs. Moses', the Milliners, and the Episcopal Church, *via* Fayetteville Street, a

JET CROSS BREAST PIN,

tipped with gold, chiefly valuable as a memento. The finder will be paid the above reward on leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

jan 10-d1t

AUCTION SALES.

ON JANUARY 18TH, 1865.

1 Boy 17 years old.
1 " 19 " "
1 " 25 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 Girl 16 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 " 14 " "
1 Woman and Child.
1 " 27 years old, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

The above Negroes are sold for no fault, all No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
jan 10-2t-tues-ths Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Barkerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 9 dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865. { NUMBER 9.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.		
	28 lbs.	5 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
"	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
"	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
"	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide 8 yards to pound per yd.,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
"	"	2 50
"	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	800 00
House rent,	per room per month,	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, yer yard,	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
"	upper per pound,	7 00
"	harness per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	500 00
Nails,	per keg,	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	5 25
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	4 50
"	baled per 100 pounds,	5 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1000 00
"	2d quality, per yoke,	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 88 lbs.	8 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 88 lbs.	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 52
"	gross,	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
"	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	8 yards to lb, per yard,	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	20 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	35 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	85 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
"	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
"	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1,	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	7 50
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	1 50
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	1 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	8 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	6 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45 00
Hire of horse, per day,	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of Feb'y next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

WM. H. JONES, Umpire.

Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864. d1tw2t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Conservative, Hendersonville Times copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, with copy of paper containing advertisement; also a copy to each of the Commissioners.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the English branches, Music and French, wishes a situation.

Address, stating terms

WM. P. WALKER,
jan 3-15t Hicksford, Va.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO RENT.

A large building at Ridgeway Depot, containing eight rooms, two acres of ground for a Garden, Horse Lot and Stables. Also, a convenient Store-House, Blacksmith Shop, and Coach-Maker's Shop. This property is situated immediately at the Depot, and can be seen and rented of Mrs. Mary Collins, at Ridgeway.

jan 9-d6t WM. F. COLLINS.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,

dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Company Shops, Jan. 2, 1865.

500 NEGROES WANTED!

The North Carolina Railroad Company desires to hire

FIVE HUNDRED NEGRO MEN.

It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers, and one thousand dollars for Mechanics in Confederate money, for the year.

Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
jan 5-d3t Engineer and Sup't.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

The next Session will commence February 23d, and end July 30th. Charges in provisions at *Peace* prices, per Session of half year:

Board and Washing..... $45,00
Tuition, ordinary branches..... 18,50
Music and use of Piano..... 22,50

Provisions will be delivered at the nearest Depot to the patron, he taking Agent's receipt, and bearing half the risk and expense of transportation. Prices in Confederate currency not yet fixed. Young ladies will be conducted to the College by the undersigned from Columbia, or any intervening point. Address the President immediately, and state the kind and amount of provisions you will furnish. A. G. STACY,

jan 5 d2t President.

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO.,
Danville, Va. Dec. 14, 1864.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.

W. HENRY WHITE,
de 17 dtI8thj Auditor.

WANTED

TWENTY FIVE BALES OF RAW COTTON, to be returned at the end of the war, or its value in gold at that time paid, if preferred. Satisfactory security given. For further particulars apply to TUCKER & ANDREWS,

jan 9 d2taw2w Raleigh, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Misses Nash & Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1865.

Circulars forwarded on application.

dec 20-d16t

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.

By order of the President:

jan 7 tjan24 W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON the 20th of January inst., on the premises four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
jan 2- 16t Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

STOLEN,

From my stable, on the night of the 3rd inst., my

LIGHT SORREL MARE,

5 years old next Spring, medium size, and in good order. She has a star in her face, both hind legs white to her knees, left hip perceptibly lower than the right. Any information given to the subscriber at Cary P. O., Wake county, N. C., will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber, a soldier's wife.

MRS. KEZIAH OLIVE.

jan 5-codtjan20*

HEAD'QRS POST AT RALEIGH, N. C.,
January 5th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. Pursuant to orders this day received from the Secretary of War, the restriction on travel on the Railroad to Richmond, Va., is extended for six days.

II. This order does not extend to officers and soldiers returning to their commands, nor to members of Congress.

III. This order does not prohibit travel going south, nor does it extend to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, or to way travel westward on the N. C. Railroad,

By order of COL. WM. J. CLARKE,
Comd'g.
J. L. DICKEN, Act'g Adj't. jan 6-d5t.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., in front of our store, at 12 o'clock, m., we will sell

ONE NEGRO WOMAN,

27 years old, an excellent Washer and Ironer. with three female children, ages 2, 4 and 6 years, all sound and healthy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 7 dtd Auctioneers.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Sam'l H. Young,

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
jan 7-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

*** Conservative, Progress and Standard copy one week.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessor,
jan 4-dtd

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OFFICIAL.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to

JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:

(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,

for which will be paid a liberal price.

They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address

JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND November 28, 1865

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,

de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.

dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE
C. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864—dtf.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND Hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.

They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro': A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.

dec. 30-d12t

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7 h day of February, 1865,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for two years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.

This second of January, 1865.

J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d30t County Commissioner.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months..... $3 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

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nov 1 d2t

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JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I. Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by F. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
de 16 d12t President.

Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.

dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

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oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

dec 21-dlm

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebaneville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

ly Confederate.

cRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

ll letters on business of the Office, to
d to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

NESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

er strong a man may be, however
his frame, how muscular soever he
or of however iron nerve, he can-
t to advantage if his hands and feet

Nor can a nation maintain war
lly, if her resources are not allowed
nent. Whatever hinders the full em-
t of her powers, retards and may
her success. Had our first act of con-
never been passed, we should have
the mercy of the foe long ago. Had
never been impressed for public ser-
e war would long since have ended in
erthrow. Had supplies never been
or the army by the tithing system, the
element would have disbanded. Yet
measures were opposed, violently op-
nd are still condemned, pertinaciously
erly. They were all rightful mea-
ll within the province of the govern-
nd have all been pronounced by the
of the land to have been consti u-
ncasures. They have not been resis-
ny portion of the people, but they
en evaded—evaded to so great a de-
t in many particulars they are become
t. For example—State Legislatures
eated offices of State who were never
before—offices, which, if at all ne-
could be as well or better filled by
o are not within the conscript age, or
led men who are no longer serviceable
he field—and these offices they have
lled themselves or contrived to have
able-bodied conscripts. Governors
s, pandering to their personal or par
rtialities, or aiming at their own sel-
randizement, have bestowed all man-
places upon favorites, to keep them
he service. And following the ex-
of these, judges, civil officers, mu-
unicipalities, have each and all had
vorites, and to the full measure of
ilities found safe resting places for
gainst the dangers of the military
And lastly the people—parents and
le of the soldiers, instead of select-
all those places of trust within their
as far as possible those not liable to
y—have been coaxed and diddled by
est demagogues, into keeping them
seeming bent upon the fatal policy of
heir friends, instead of serving the

has been done with reference to con-
, has been done too with reference to
ment and tithing. Where crops have
st abundant, as a general thing—where
eas have been cultivated than ever
nd Providence has rewarded the labor
usbandman, men withhold their sup-
fuse to obey the obligations of patri-
vade the performance of duty, and
, HIDE and conceal their surplus pro-
nd their legitimate tithes, while the
who is defending their all is left with-
ns to satify the cravings of hunger.
who thus hides away his provisions,
than a deserter; for the deserter only
imself out of the army to prey upon
o can support him; but the hoarder
r keeps back food from the defenders
untry, and starves those who are our
endence.

comes the speculator and extortioner
rade upon the necessaries of the na-
o flee their homes in time of peril and
and seek lodgment out of danger and
out to carry on their industrial
And as helpers and comforters of
worst and most pestiferous class in the
those Railroad companies, who are
nd bought to give facility to this
on and extortion—it being no com-
g that ordinary transportation for in-
and Government cannot be obtained,
speculator commands for his disposal,
ind train. And thus this monstrous
d wickedness, which hinder and ham-
cause, begins high up, and descends
n to the lowest.

e people blind that they do not see
things work against the cause for
e are struggling? Ye fathers, broth-
ren, wives—who have those who are
nd dearest in the army, do you not
all these evils are against the soldier?
p from his side the comrades who
inforce him, and leave him to fight
es against heavy odds. Do you not
very supply withheld is a diminution
omfort, and a refusal of his rights?
ot see that every facility given to the
f inordinate gain, is a reward to ini-
the expense of the soldier? Then
people, do you not rise up in the
your power and aid the government
out these evils? Why do you not
very unfaithful subordinate—name
e, and bring him to punishment?
you not exercise the right of selecting
agents, so as not to prevent the rein-
f the army where your sons need help?
you not put your reprobation on
ires, who instead of sending men to
where they are needed, are engaged
more "bomb proofs?"

gress has assumed to exercise the
er vested in it by the Constitution,
aise armies to sufficient strength—
a Confederate militia—suspend the
rpus by which no good citizen has
will be wronged, and punish consp
racy. If the government will hold its subordinates to the strictest responsibility, and punish official delinquency with severity—if this be done, the people will have cause to bless the day, and the soldier, the neglected soldier, will be able to recognize a grateful country.

If France and England will enter into a treaty with the Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and it *ought to be made to them.*

A few days ago, the foregoing was telegraphed throughout the Confederacy as an opinion of great importance. Something of an *official* sanction was attached to it, and a discussion burst forth upon the movement, as though the President were about to make the offer to France and England therein contained, and give away the Confederacy, as colonies, to the ancient proprietors. *We* did not catch the sensation. We saw nothing more in the article of the Richmond *Enquirer*, than the expression of the views of one journal—a journal, we admit, of great worth and respectability; and the views were such as we have seen in print more than once since the war began, and heard privately declared a thousand times. When the same proposition, couched indeed in more careful terms, was presented afterwards in the *Sentinel*, *we* were no more startled than before. We are well aware that although the *Sentinel* is so related to the administration that its columns are used more immediately for presenting the policy of the administration than others, yet it by no means follows that *all* that emanates from that paper, editorially, is intended to, or does exhibit the policy or intentions of the administration.

It was very evident that the particular editorial referred to, was not intended so to do. Both *its* article and that of the *Enquirer*, seemed to us nothing more than a strong method of expressing aversion to any return to the Yankee association. We did not deem the subject a fit matter of discussion, seriously—and we left it alone. When England and France and Spain are in the proper mood, they will approach us—and when *they* make propositions, it will be time enough for us to consider them. We have yet to learn that they are prepared to mete out to us even a fair neutrality.

We have entire confidence that the President has fully instructed the Government Representatives abroad in all matters appertaining to the interests of the Confederacy. Whenever the occasion offers, upon which relations will be established with foreign governments so as to bring out, officially, these instructions, the foreign governments will be struck with the same respectful admiration of the candid and dignified and consistent diplomacy of President Davis, as they have been with his home policy.

And we have further confidence, that in all matters wherein the Constitution hath not yielded the exclusive authority to the Confederate Executive, and imposed an exclusive duty upon him, the President will refer the matter, whether to Congress, or a branch thereof, or to the States, in such manner as will be best, in order to a safe and beneficial solution. It is laughable to see what a wonderful sensation was gotten up in Yankeedom on the same editorial. "See how they run!"

"Richmond"—"A Significant Editorial"—"Jeff. Davis' Organ on the Crisis"—"The Rebel Watchword"—"Grand Exhaustion of Resources"—"Houses, Lands, Negroes, Money, and men to go"—"Statesmanship Baffled"—"An Alliance with Europe Preferred to Yankee Rule"—"More Energetic Measures Demanded"—"Rebel Trust in Providence"—"Their Cause Misunderstood"—"Dismal Forebodings of the Future."

If the editor were fool enough to believe half the above, we would be disposed to pity him, although he is a Yankee. But *he* is only duping the people—the object being to use the article of the *Enquirer* for obtaining more recruits. It was entirely in keeping with the Yankee character, that it should have been assigned to the *Sentinel*, for its relish would have been lost to the nation, had it not been *sauced* with a lie.

So Seward, when he ordered "copies to be sent to his foreign ministers," will have those copies as from the *Sentinel*, and thus by an easy forgery, not the first of his by odds, he will show that "the rebel government is admitted by their own leaders to be a failure; and that, already exhausted and worn out, they are seeking for some port of refuge; and this being the case, that they be no longer considered belligerents." This would be no bigger fraud than his forgery of Mr. Mallory's report.

In one sense, (and we doubt not that was its intention) the *Enquirer* has done good service. It has put the Yankee nation upon the deception that we are exhausted and worn out. It would not hurt us to leave them under this impression, provided we take care to be able to undeceive them.

The Columbus *Times*, speaking of the proposition for an alliance with England or France, says: "We would rather go to the devil than back to the Yankees."

There is no alternative in that proposition; for "things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to one another."

New Advertisements.

Mr. W. Robert Andrews a candidate for Commissioner.

$25 Reward for a Lost Handerchief—Thos. Branch.

A No. 1 Negro Boy at Auction by Tucker, Andrews & Co., on the 18th.

Valuable Property in Hillsboro' for sale—Dr. R. Hooker.

Yankee Notice of North Carolina.

We have been expecting to see the rejoicing of the enemy over the course of certain members of our Legislature; but it is seldom that we see a paper from the United States, and the Virginia papers, which do see them, seldom copy their articles; so we have as yet met with only one yankee response to the resolutions of Mr. Sharpe, a member from Iredell. Doubtless other papers throughout the whole of Yankeeland were as much pleased and encouraged by his resolutions as the New York *Herald*, from which we copy below a portion of a long article. It may not so appear to Mr. Sharpe, or other members who have offered resolutions and delivered speeches breathing hostility to our cause alone, and not to Lincoln or the United States, but we think the people who may take the trouble to reflect upon the subject cannot but see that all their resolutions and speeches have a direct tendency to encourage the enemy. It cannot be doubted that the war has been prolonged, the Confederate arm weakened, and the yankee arm strengthened, and the cause of Independence obstructed and the possibility of subjugation impressed upon the yankee mind, by the movements of a few men who, under a profession of a desire for peace which they cannot feel more than every one else, are poisoning the public mind at home and helping Lincoln abroad.—*Fay. Obs.*

The following are extracts from the *Herald's* article:—

"North Carolina is upon the verge of a revolt against the so called 'Confederate States Government.' On the 16th inst. there was a significant vote in her Legislature on the revolutionary issue of State rights. Mr. Sharpe, in the House of Commons, introduced certain resolutions declaring "that State sovereignty is the principal on which North Carolina and other States withdrew from the United States government, and therefore the States comprising the Southern Confederacy are sovereign, and the Confederate government is only the agent of the States, and subject to their control;" and declaring "further that the States in their sovereign capacity, have the right to take up the question of peace or war, and settle it without consultation with the President of the Southern or the so-called United States."

"These resolutions, which, if adopted as the voice of the North Carolina Legislature, would have been equivalent at this juncture to the secession of North Carolina from Jeff Davis, and the immediate collapse of the whole concern, were laid on the table by close votes of fifty-two to fifty. Within the next ten days, from the convincing arguments of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Butler and Porter, those resolutions may be taken up again and passed by both houses of said Legislature, with amendments declaring that the time has arrived for the exercise by North Carolina of her "sovereign" powers of peace or war, and that a body of commissioners be accordingly appointed to confer with the other "sovereign" States of the "confederacy" in behalf of some arrangements for peace, regardless of the so-called Confederate government at Richmond.

It will be seen that the main point of the resolutions, which lacked only two votes of success ten days ago, was the repudiation of Jeff Davis in taking up this question of peace or war.

"Jeff. is in imminent danger of being overthrown, superseded and set aside as the great stumbling block to the rebellious States in the matter of an early restoration of peace. * * * King Jeff. is in a deplorable condition, and surrounded with hostile combinations in his own household not less alarming than the destructive combinations of Gen. Grant.—Within a few weeks, or a few days, this revolution may become a chapter of history, and then we may anticipate an easy settlement in Rebeldom of the question of constitutional jurisdiction over the important subject of a treaty of peace."

For the Confederate.

Major Frank A. Bond, A. A. G.

The efficiency of the different classes N. C. H. G. is more attributable to this distinguished young officer, than to any other one man; and yet in all that has been written about them, his name has never appeared. A native of Maryland, he left a handsome fortune and a young family the day Virginia seceded, and enlisted in our service as a corporal, at Manassas Act. A. D. C. to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, at Williamsburg, A. A. G. of infantry, Ewell's Divison, through Jackson's famous Valley campaign, and the seven days fighting before Richmond, in command of his regiment. During the campaign of Gen. Jones in Western Virginia in the spring of 1862, he distinguished himself in all for cool judgment and great personal courage. Badly wounded at Gettysburg and left in the hands of the enemy. After languishing a year in Yankee hospitals he returned to the Confederacy, crippled for life. Pending the approval of his retirement, he volunteered as A. A. & I. G. to General Leventhorpe and went with him to Kinston.

Gen. Baker's absence placed Gen. Leventhorpe in command of the District, and the whole trouble and responsibility of consolidating into companies, organizing into regiments, and the issuing of orders to promote the discipline and efficiency of the Home Guards, devolved upon Major Bond.

During the recent advance of the enemy upon Kinston, the fact of the Colonel commanding having so able and experienced an officer to assist him, did much to inspire the troops with confidence.

Major Bond has chosen North Carolina as his future home. May she be proud of him, and may he never repent his choice.

W. C. R.

The New York *News* says: Preston Williams, a Baptist minister, in Kentucky, was lately conscripted for the Federal army. His congregation was going to buy him a substitute, but he told them he would lead to the Confederate army as many as would follow him rather than allow a substitute to go into the army for him. He went with two hundred and thirty five followers.

[So says the correspondent, "*Hermes*," of the Charleston *Mercury*. We must have better authority, before we accredit this as a fact.]

It is announced in Northern papers that arrangements will soon be made for exchanging all prisoners on both sides. Our government has always been ready and willing to make any fair arrangement for a general exchange, and it is hoped the Northern government will now agree to terms.

7TH N. C. REGIMENT.—Lt. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson has been promoted to the Colonelcy of this Regiment in place of Col. E. G. Haywood, retired. J. McLeod Turner is promoted to Lieut. Colonel; and Jas. G. Harris Major of the same Regiment.

Supreme Court Decision.

MATTHEW JOHNSTON *vs.* PETER MALLETT.

Upon the facts agreed it appears that the petitioner had been enrolled as a private soldier under the Act of Congress, ratified the 17th Feb., 1864, prior to the time when he became a driver of the mail stage from Morrisville to Pittsboro'. The question then is, whether a mail contractor or driver of a post coach can claim exemption from further military service, under the Act of April 14th, 1863, by having become such after his enrolment as a soldier. The question arises under the last mentioned act; because the act of February, 1864, expressly declares that nothing therein contained shall be construed as a repeal of it. Mail contractors and stage drivers were not mentioned among the classes of exempts contained in the act of 11th October, 1862, and the act of April, 1863, was passed, no doubt, to supply the omission. The act is in the following words: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors; provided," &c.—Sec. 2—"That drivers of post coaches and hacks for carrying the mail on all routes where the weight of the mails requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be so employed as drivers; provided," &c. For the petitioner it is contended that the terms of this act are broad enough to embrace his case, whether he was in the army or out of it, at the time of his becoming the driver of a stage coach, and a decision made by Judge Halyburton, of the District Court of the Confederate States, in Virginia, is relied upon in support of it. On the other hand, it is insisted by the counsel for the Government, that the act in question was never intended to allow a soldier in service to exempt himself therefrom by taking a mail contract, or by being employed as a driver, and he relies upon the decision to that effect made by Judge Joynes of the Circuit Court of Petersburg, in Virginia. Adjudications made in this State were also referred to by the counsel on both sides.

In this conflict of judicial authority, I feel myself at liberty to adopt the strong convictions of my own mind as to what is the true construction of the act. All the acts of Congress called the conscription acts are, it must be confessed, strong war measures. They can only be sustained, in point of authority, upon the unlimited power vested in the Confederate government, to declare war, and to raise and support armies; and in point of policy, they can only be justified upon the pressing exigencies of the country, struggling for national existence, with an enemy of vastly greater resources in all the means and appliances of war. It was with a full knowledge of this condition of the country that the conscription acts of April and September, 1862, and the exemption act of October, 1862, as well as the one now under consideration of April, 1863, were passed. The manifest object of the conscription acts was to call into the military service of the government as many persons as possible, without interfering with the necessary industrial, educational and other great interests of the country, and in favor of these interests the exemptions were granted. In making those exemptions I cannot discover in the acts any spirit to extend them beyond the purpose for which they were allowed. Persons engaged in certain pursuits or occupations when the acts were passed, were not to be enrolled for military service, but there is no indication of an intention strong enough to show that if they were in the army, they were to be permitted to take themselves out of it. It is true, as Judge Halyburton says, that the words of the act exempting mail contractors, and post coach drivers, are broad enough to embrace persons in the military service, but that, I do not think, is the question. The true inquiry is, what did the law makers mean? Did Congress intend to let any person out of the army to perform a duty which could be performed quite as well by another person, though not quite as cheaply, while it was resorting to the extremest measures to bring men into it? It must be admitted that the terms of the act may be satisfied by applying them solely to persons not enrolled for service when they become mail contractors or mail stage drivers, and that construction must be adopted whenever we are satisfied that such was the intention of Congress. In the case of *Bridgman vs. Mallett*, I have stated the reasons which have led me to adopt that construction as the proper one, upon the act of February 17, 1864, and I think they apply with very nearly as much force to the other conscriptions, and their attendant exemption acts.

My opinion is, therefore, that the order made in vacation to discharge the petitioner, must be reversed with costs, and that he should be remanded to the custody of the Defendant.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

Per Curiam.—Order reversed, and order to remand the petitioner to the custody of the defendant.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.—We learn from the Wilmington papers that about the time the enemy was making their assault upon the defences below Wilmington, certain persons in that town, merchants we believe, suddenly refused to take Confederate money and demanded specie for what they had to sell.—These persons supposed that Wilmington would fall, and therefore, no doubt, determined to take sides with the Yankees as soon as they got possession of the town. But they were a little too fast in their calculations. No true Southern man would cry if such persons were transported to Yankee land, along with all others who are demanding specie and thus aiding to depreciate the currency of the country. Our soldiers are paid in Confederate Treasury notes, their wives and children have to depend on it for buying the necessaries of life, and it is a shame for these at home to discredit it by demanding gold and silver in their transactions. We denounce the practice as not only unpatriotic but ruinous to the cause of the country.—*Char. Democrat.*

THE YANKEE REGIMENT.—As many hard things have been said about O'Neil's galvanized legion, we extract the following creditable record from the Salem *Rebel*, which is speaking of the raiders on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad:

"They arrived at Egypt, Tuesday evening, where they encountered Colonel O'Neil's regiment of galvanized Yankees, who fought like heroes and repulsed the raiders. This is the first engagement in which these men have been engaged since they enlisted in our service, and it is gratifying to know that the large majority of them have proved true to their pledge. Only a very small number of them—some fifteen or twenty, it is said deserted to the enemy.

A Terrible Calamity.

On Saturday (yesterday) morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the Paymaster's department, occupied as such by Capt. Spurrier, C. S. A., in the building immediately south of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, and the North Carolina railroad passenger shed, and before assistance could be admitted to extinguish the flames, (the guard refusing admittance to volunteers, as we have been credibly informed,) the building was so far enveloped in the fiery element that it became impossible to subdue the flames.

The next building and adjoining one of the largest in the Southern Confederacy, occupied as a government warehouse, and headquarters for Major Echols, Quartermaster, and Major Lowe, Post commissary, was soon enveloped in flames and destroyed.

The fire then communicated with the large warehouse just being completed, to the south of the depot shed, thence to the shed, a large and beautiful structure, thence it crossed to the north, destroying the old building formerly used as depot and ticket office of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, all of which were totally destroyed.

The fire then ranged eastward, consuming the western wing of the North Carolina railroad depot, owned by the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad company.

By extraordinary exertions and a proffer of compensation, the progress of the fire was stayed and the spacious depot of the Charlotte and the South Carolina railroad company was saved.

The North Carolina railroad depot was also saved through the exertions of some of the soldiers and private citizens, among the latter of whom, who contributed largely by labor and exposure to save the Charlotte road depot, we mention, Mr. John Rigler, Major A. W. Burton, Mr. Howie and others, whose names are omitted simply because we were forced to leave without memorizing their names.

The loss by this conflagration cannot be correctly estimated. The government, railroad companies and associations, to say nothing of the loss by private individuals will sustain, cannot fall much if any short of $20,000,000; and this great calamity is the result of accident, and while the guard was on duty.

We regard it unnecessary to specify the losses sustained; in fact, it is best we omit that sort of a notice, but we will say this much, our railroad companies have lost heavily: and the Tredegar Iron Works company, of Richmond, have also suffered heavily.

It was reported by some of the members of company H, from Union District, South Carolina, two of their men, G. McKinney and F. Gregory, were missing, and it was feared they were burned in one of the buildings, but this is by no means certain.

Luckily, but two cars were destroyed on the N. C. road, and owing to the great risk, skill and unflagging energy of engineers, Prim and Burdell, on the Charleston and South Carolina road, two long trains of cars were actually coupled while their engine were surrounded by fire on all sides, and taken through to a place of safety while the flames were scorching the engineers on either side.

We have omitted to mention the names of many who deserve great credit for their efforts to save property, and the dangers to which they exposed their persons, but it is impossible to always do justice in such cases to the many who deserve honorable mention.—*Char. Bulletin, Jan. 8th.*

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Arming the Negro Slaves.

When the question of arming the negroes was first started we expressed opposition to it, but at the same time remarked that we thought the discussion at that time was premature—that it was not proposed to employ them as soldiers, only in an exigency—that that exigency had not then arisen, and that when it did arise we thought a good deal might be said *pro* and *con*. The discussion of the question has, however, continued. We have taken no part in it ourself, but have admitted several communications upon the subject—all in the negative. By the way of showing what is thought of it abroad, we subjoin the following extract. It is from a gentleman now in Europe, to his brother in Charlotte.

[Extract from Private Letter.]

"It seems premature to speak of the effect that arming the negroes will have on the war, but of one thing you may rest satisfied, if the negroes should be armed and do their duty, you may confidently count on the South taking active possession of English sympathy in this quarrel. It is true material assistance may be as far off as ever, but the approval of the world is no small matter, and governments (at least English governments,) are acted on by, and must act according to, public opinion."

One thing connected with the attack upon the defences of this place, or rather with their defences, is of so gratifying a character that we cannot forbear calling attention to it because of its pleasing contrast with some things elsewhere occurring since the war by which the people have pained and the cause injured. The features to which we refer is the liberal and candid ascription of honor by General Bragg to General Whiting, Col. Lamb, Lieut. Chapman of the Naval, and Brigadier General Kirkland, and again by General Whiting to Col. Lamb and many others, and by all to the gallant men inside and outside of the Fort whose strong arm, and stout hearts sustained the whole. There has been no jealousy—no mean wish to engross credit or appropriate that due to others, but on the contrary, a generous emulation—a noble struggle in doing justice.

The official reports will, we feel certain, fully bear us out, and they will show further that the gentlemen of the army take pleasure in acknowledging the gallant service of their compeers of the Navy.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE ALABAMA TORNADO.—In addition to particulars in preceeding page, we learn from the Montgomery *Mail*, that in that city the darkness was so great it could almost be felt; chunks of hail the size of pigeons' eggs fell thick and fast. A bridge on the railroad was "lifted" from its foundations and carried away. At Opelika, a child was wrested from the arms of a man, and carried a hundred yards, and when found was jammed against the trunk of a fallen tree, dead; and a bedstead was lifted into the top of a tree where it lodged.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The notorious Wm. Turner Fry, who has been charged with stealing so many horses in various parts of the State, was arrested in this town on Friday last, and is now safely in jail, awaiting the applications of the various jailers in other counties who have advertised a desire to extend their hospitalities to him.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. The Bank of Clarendon a dividend of five per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No telegrams received up to the hour of going to press last night.

8TH N. C. RESERVES.—The field officers elected below Wilmington on the 22d ult. are reported in the Journal to be: A. A. McKoy, Colonel; Nathan McLean, Lt. Col. B. F. Hooks; Major.

THE HOME GUARD.—Gov. Vance has published Special Orders discharging the Home Guard troops from further service in the field at present. He thanks them for their promptness, and compliments them for their "valuable services."

During the week immediately after Christmas, there were more false reports in circulation than we ever heard of before. This was because, it is fair to presume, the newspapers generally had suspended for a few days.

Those persons who are always crying out that the Confederacy is whipped, are only disgracing themselves and frightening the timid and uninformed. In most cases their hearts were never in the cause of the South.—*Char. Democrat.*

The officers and men of the 6th N. C. Regiment (commanded by Col. Saml McD. Tate), have contributed $585 for the relief of soldiers' families in this State. The amount has been placed in the hands of Gov. Vance. What a patriotic example these brave men set—they give of their small means to help the cause, while enduring the hardships of the field. Such men can't be subjugated.

SAVANNAH.—The telegrams this morning furnish a foretaste of the tender mercies of the Yankees to a conquered city. "Churches and places of amusement"—[Sherman does not quite say *other* places of amusement]—are graciously "allowed." A grand fireman's parade forms a Sunday amusement. Two newspapers allowed, but they are *not* allowed to comment on the doings of the authorities—"the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted." And such of the people as will not forswear and disgrace themselves by taking a horrible oath, are to be driven from their homes and robbed of their property. Such are the orders of a government to which a free people are invited, or rather commanded, to return. May God forbid!—*Fay Observer.*

OBITUARY.

Capt. WILLIAM THOMAS POOLE, of Co. E, "Oak City Guards," 14th Regiment N. C. T., was killed in a skirmish near Charlestown, Va., on the 24th of August last, aged 27 years, 5 months and 10 days.

He fell at the head of his Company, pierced through the breast by a minnie ball, and died almost instantly. In the words of his Chaplain, in a letter to his widowed mother, "He fell where the good man and true patriot would wish to fall—*in the discharge of duty*—duty to you, to his country and to his God." His serious attention to the subject of religion, manifested in his punctual attendance on divine worship, his constant reading of the word of God, his repeated kneeling at the altar and asking the prayers of Christians in his behalf, for several months previous to his death, justifies the hope and belief that our loss is his eternal gain. As he came unscathed from the hotly contested engagement at Spotsylvania C. H., blackened with the smoke of battle, he said to one of his Lieutenants, 'How can any man thus spared fail to be grateful to God? From this hour I am determined to be a better man."—His associates bear testimony to his orderly walk and devotional habits, while they mourn their loss of him.

Capt. Pool volunteered at the commencement of the war, and except when prevented by illness, was never absent from his company. He was Orderly Sergeant for the first year, and was then elected Captain. As an officer and as a soldier he was always at his post and ever prompt in the discharge of the obligations and responsibility of his station. His constitution was delicate, and such was the state of his health at one time, for some months, that he could have obtained a discharge by asking for it, but he felt that duty called him to the service of his country, and determined to discharge that duty regardless of all personal considerations. An ardent patriot, a good officer, and a brave man, none knew him but to admire these qualities, blended as they were with a kind heart and genial disposition. For that coolness and courage which constitute true bravery there were few, if any, who excelled him. Peace to his ashes!

Death's but a path that must be trod,
If man would ever pass to God.

DIED,

Of Typhoid Pneumonia, at the Hospital in Tarboro', on Friday, December 30th, 1864, JOHN W. WILLIAMS, of Dickerson's Battery, Co. E, Thirteenth Battalion N. C. T., in the 20th year of his age.

From the time of his enlistment, he was faithful and attentive to his duties, and would go to them during all weathers as long as he was able. Full of life and spirits, he was always ready and anxious to join in the sports of his comrades, and to contribute his share to their amusement and enjoyment; good hearted and generous, he would never willingly injure the feelings of another, and on a march would share his last ration with a companion. During the recent skirmish with the enemy's gunboats below Hamilton, N. C., on the Roanoke, in which his Company was engaged, he acted his part well and bravely. Three days thereafter, having suffered much in the meanwhile from cold and exposure, he was taken with the Pneumonia, which developed so rapidly and violently that in the course of a week he died, to the great sorrow of his company. W. A. C.

☞ Hillsboro' Recorder please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 REWARD,

For a YELLOW BANDANA HANDKERCHIEF, lost between my home and office.
jan 11-2t THOS. BRANCH.

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in announcing W. ROBERT ANDREWS a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. He is a business man, and attends to business, and we can safely trust him to attend to our city business.
jan 11-dte MANY VOTERS.

AUCTION SALE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH OF JANUARY, 1865.
One No. 1 NEGRO BOY, an excellent Body and Dining Room Servant, twenty years old.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
jan 11-d2t Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

A RARE CHANCE AT VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST., I shall sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, for cash, in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
R. HOOKER.
jan 11-dtds

☞ Wilmington Journal, Chronicle & Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga.) Charleston Mercury, Richmond Examiner copy till day of sale and forward accounts to this office.